

appear to have found it breeding at all on the ground. Probably its habits in this respect are determined by the locality.

While on the subject of the Review in No. 4, I may remark that I cannot condemn Herr Bädeler for inaccuracy in extending the range of the Common Kingfisher to Africa. I have repeatedly seen and shot it in Northern Africa, and, unless I am strangely mistaken, have also watched it in the Island of Rhodes.

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XXI.—*Note on the Eggs of the Eared Vulture and the Wedge-tailed Eagle.* By JOHN HENRY GURNEY, M.P., F.Z.S.

A SPECIMEN of the Eared Vulture (*Vultur auricularis*, Daudin), formerly in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and now in my possession, laid an egg on the 15th February, 1859, which is correctly figured in Dr. Bree's work on European Birds, from a drawing made by Mr. Reeve of the Norwich Museum. On the 23rd February in the present year, the same bird laid a second egg, differing from the first only in being slightly more elongated, and in the rufous colouring on the obtuse end of the egg being considerably more intense. In the bird which laid these eggs, the fleshy folds on the side of the neck (from which this Vulture derives its specific name) are amply developed, proving that these appendages are not limited to the male sex.

I have also in my possession a pair of Wedge-tailed Eagles of Australia (*Aquila audax*, Lath.), which were formerly in the menagerie at Knowsley. The female of these laid an egg on the 28th February of the present year. The distribution of the rufous spots on this egg presented an intermediate appearance between the two specimens figured in the Zoological Society's Proceedings for 1850 (Aves, pl. 19. p. 91). As the female bird appeared desirous of incubating the egg, she was allowed to retain possession of it till the third day, when it was found to have been broken,—but how, I am unable to say.

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